

**New species and new records of the genus
Sphallomorpha Westwood from Australia and New Guinea.
3rd Supplement to the
“Revision of the Pseudomorphae of the Australian Region 1.”**

(Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae)

By **Martin Baehr**

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In a third supplement to the “Revision of the Pseudomorphae of the Australian Region 1.” following new species of the genus *Sphallomorpha* Westwood are being described: *S. suturata*, spec. nov., *S. kurandae*, spec. nov., both from northeastern Queensland, and *S. latiplagiata*, spec. nov. from Papua New Guinea. They belong to the *lata*-group (*S. suturata*) and the *guttigera*-group, respectively. Additional records of several known species are presented, some of which considerably enlarge the recorded range of the respective species.

Due to newly received material the following taxonomic changes and additions have been made: On the basis of the discovery of males of this species, *S. guttifera* (Castelnau) that had been synonymized in the revision with *S. thouzeti* (Castelnau) is reestablished as a valid species and the ♂ genitalia are for the first time figured.

Additional female specimens of *S. tropicalis* Baehr reveal the presence of the dorsal ensiform seta on the stylomere 2 in this species. Hence *S. tropicalis* cannot be included longer in the *grandis*-group of the revision, but a new *tropicalis*-group has to be erected for this species.

The female genitalia of *S. tozeria* Baehr are described for the first time.

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Introduction

While both, the 1st and 2nd supplements (Baehr 1993a, b) to my “Revision of the Pseudomorphae of the Australian Region 1.” (Baehr 1992) were already printed or in press, I received new, very interesting material of the genus *Sphallomorpha* from the following institutions: Walford-Huggins Collection that was recently sold to the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh (CMP-WHC), Department of Primary Industries, Mareeba (DPIM), California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco (CAS), University of Vermont Collection, Burlington (UVB), Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (NHMW), and from my own recent collections in North Queensland (CBM). All my own material and that from DPIM, but also a large part of the material from CMP-WHC was collected in the Cape York Peninsula, from where thus far surprisingly poor material was available. The holotype of the new species from my own collection is deposited in the Queensland Museum, Brisbane (QMB).

Methods

All abbreviations, chiffres, measurements, and used characters are the same as in the revision (Baehr 1992).

Acknowledgements

I am greatly indebted to following persons for kindly having submitted new material: Dr. R. T. Bell (Burlington), Dr. R. L. Davidson (Pittsburgh), Dr. M. Jäch (Wien), Dr. D. H. Kavanaugh (San Francisco), Dr. H. Schönmann (Wien), and Mr. R. I. Storey (Mareeba); and to Dr. R. Poggi (Genova) for another kind loan of types from the Castelnau collection.

New and reestablished species

lata-group

Sphallomorpha suturata, spec. nov.

Figs 1, 7, 12

Types. Holotype: ♂, Australia, Qld 93/64 Einasleigh R. b. Einasleigh, 11.-12.6.1993, M. Baehr (QMB T. 13009).

Diagnosis. Fairly large, wide, depressed, dark piceous species, with distinct, narrow, reddish sutural stripe, ill defined reddish borders to pronotum and elytra, almost impunctate, faintly impressed elytral striae, and finely punctate intervals. Further distinguished from most similar *S. tozeria* Baehr by narrow elytral spot, 4-setose labrum, shallow excision of ♂ sternum VII, not sinuate apex of aedeagus, and elongate and markedly sinuate apex of left paramere.

Description

Measurements. Length: 10.3 mm. Ratios. Width pronotum/head: 1.67; width elytra/pronotum: 1.09; width/length of pronotum: 2.52; length/width of elytra: 1.16; length elytra/pronotum: 3.22.

Colour (Fig. 7). Dark piceous, anterior border of head, lateral and posterior borders of pronotum, lateral margin of elytra, and a narrow sutural stripe reddish. Light margins of pronotum and elytra ill defined, sutural stripe fairly well delimited, occupying sutural interval and median third of 2nd interval, rather parallel. Labrum and mouth parts reddish, tips of palpi lighter, antenna light reddish. Ventral surface reddish-piceous, head darker, margins of abdomen reddish. Legs reddish-piceous, femora reddish.

Chetotaxy (Figs 1a,f, 7). Supraorb: 1; preorb: 1; clyp: 1; labr: 4; ment.med: 2; ment.lat: 4-5 short; gloss: 4; gul: 2; postorb: 3; suborb: 5-6; pron.ant: 1; pron.post: 1; proeps: 1-2 + 5-6; marg: 25-26; st VI: 2; ♂ st VII: 3; ♀ st VII: ?.

Head (Figs 1a-d). Wide, depressed, with indistinct, very shallow frontal impressions. Eyes large, convex. Clypeus gently concave, clypeal sutures distinct, fairly impressed, in middle interrupted. Lateral border of head anteriorly very oblique, almost transverse, then markedly, obtusely bent, posteriorly feebly convex, fairly incurved in front of eyes. Labrum wide, short, laterally convex, anteriorly barely excised, 4-setose. Wings of mentum short, very wide, apex wide, evenly convex, subapically straight to feebly concave, medially obliquely convex. Glossa faintly excised, border obtuse, lateral setae longest. Dorsal part barely or moderately surpassing ventral, medially slightly excised, without bristles or hairs. Terminal segment of labial palpus rather elongate, with very oblique apex, rather securiform, of maxillary palpus moderately elongate, faintly securiform. Median segments of antenna c. 4.5 × as long as wide. Microreticulation very dense and fine, though distinct, puncturation fine, moderately dense, visible only at high magnification, surface with several transverse striae laterally of clypeal sutures, medially of eyes and on frons and vertex, apparently without pilosity, moderately dull, though faintly iridescent. Palpi with short, sparse pilosity. Galea with few extremely fine hairs along anterior border and at apex. Ventral surface almost impilose.

Pronotum (Fig. 7). Wide, depressed, laterally rather explanate. Apex with shallow, medially distinctly convex excision. Anterior angles short, wide, apex obtuse. Sides evenly convex, widest slightly in

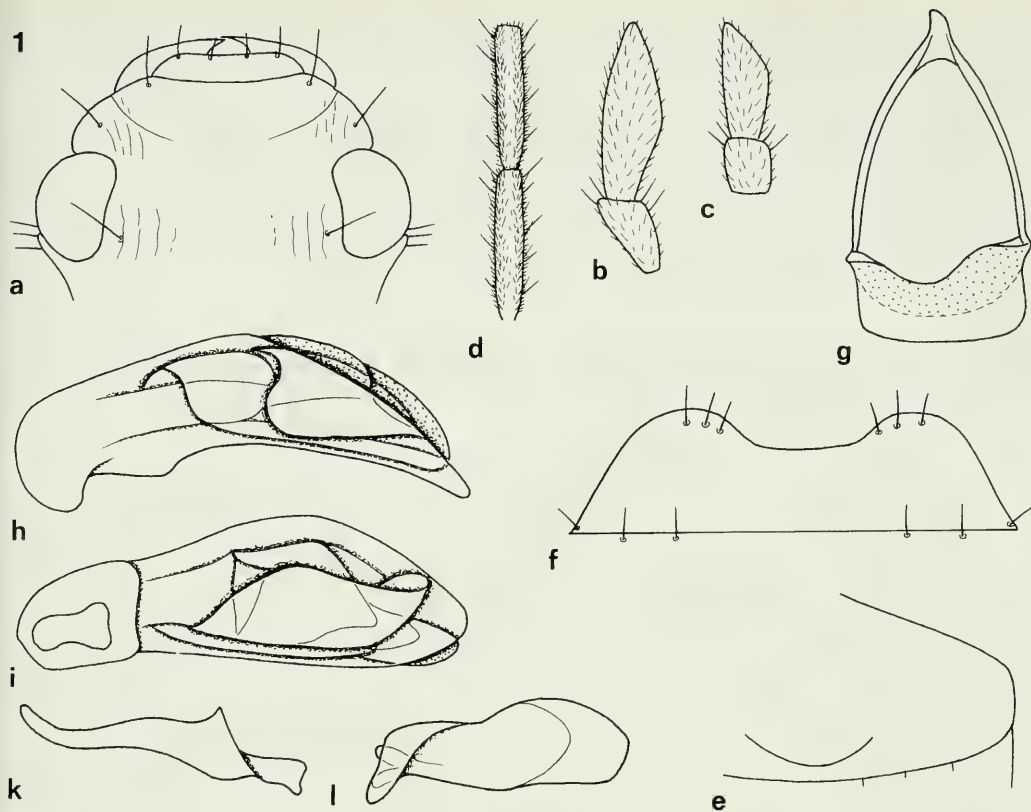


Fig. 1a-l. *Sphallomorpha suturata*, spec. nov. Details of head, prosternum, and genitalia. a. Dorsal surface of head. b. Terminal segment of labial palpus. c. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus. d. 5th and 6th segments of antenna. e. Prosternal process. f. ♂ sternum VII. g. ♂ genital ring. h. Lateral view of aedeagus. i. Lower surface of aedeagus. k. Right paramere. l. Left paramere. Mouth parts to same scale.

front of posterior marginal seta. Base faintly bisinuate. Lateral margins with extremely fine border line. Discal impressions very shallow, circular. Microreticulation fine, dense, distinct, puncturation very fine, dense, visible only at high magnification, surface with moderately distinct network of fine, irregular strioles and with fairly sparse, extremely short pilosity, rather dull.

Elytra (Fig. 7). Wide, short, depressed, laterally but faintly convex, rather explanate. Apex wide, slightly oblique, feebly convex. Striae distinct, slightly impressed, almost impunctate. Intervals thus slightly raised. Series of marginal pores uninterrupted, pores numerous, at shoulder irregular, not in a straight line. Microreticulation fine, dense, slightly transverse, less fine, than on fore body, intervals with fairly dense, very fine punctures, also with fine, longitudinal strioles, with extremely sparse and short pilosity, moderately glossy.

Ventral surface (Fig. 1e). Prosternal process moderately elongate, anteriorly wide, markedly attenuate, apex feebly convex, ventral surface convex, almost straight, with an elongate seta at apex and some short hairs. Metepisternum c. 2 × as long as wide.

Legs. Elongate. Metatarsus as long as metatibia. Upper surface of tarsi sparsely pilose. 1st segment of metatarsus as long as 2nd and 3rd segments together.

♂ genitalia (Figs 1f-l). Sternum VII rather wide, with wide, shallow, at bottom straight excision. Genital ring rather wide, basal border almost straight, lateral angles marked, basal plate fairly elongate, quadrate, anteriorly moderately excised, both arms convex. Aedeagus short, thick, rather depressed, not sinuate, lower border feebly concave, apex wide, obtusely triangular, faintly pointed down. Orifice moderately short. Internal sac inconspicuously microtrichiate, for pattern see figs 1h,i. Right paramere

with very elongate, attenuate, markedly sinuate apex. Left paramere large, sinuate on upper and lower border, apex wide, slightly pointed down, transverse.

♀ genitalia. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution (Fig. 12). Northeastern Queensland, known only from type locality.

Material examined (1). Only the holotype.

Habits. Little specified. The holotype collected in June under bark of a river gum near a large, water bearing river.

Etymology. The name refers to the narrow sutural stripe.

Recognition

For identification of *S. suturata*, the key to the species in my revision (Baehr 1992 - B92 in following text) must be changed as following:

8. Elytra with distinct colour pattern 9.
- Elytra unicolourous, at most vaguely lighter in middle 10.
9. Larger species (12.5-12.8 mm). Elytra with wide, rather triangular sutural spot (Fig. B92 244). Labrum 6-setose. Aedeagus not sinuate in front of apex. Northern Qld *tozeria* Baehr
- Smaller species (9.7-11.6 mm). Elytra with narrow to moderately wide sutural band (Fig. B92 243; fig. 7). Labrum variable, but when 6-setose, then species from northern NT 9a.
- 9a. Elytra with fairly wide sutural band (Fig. B92 243). Puncturation of striae and intervals rather coarse. Labrum 6-setose. Aedeagus sinuate in front of apex. Apex of right paramere moderately elongate, not upturned (Figs B92 60k,l). Northern NT *darwini* Baehr
- Elytra with narrow sutural band (Fig. 7). Puncturation of striae and intervals fine, inconspicuous. Labrum 4-setose. Aedeagus not sinuate in front of apex. Apex of right paramere very elongate and remarkably upturned (Figs 4i,k). Northern Qld *suturata*, spec. nov.

guttigera-group

Sphallomorpha guttifer (Castelnau, 1867), stat. restit.

Figs 2, 8, 9, 12

Silphomorpha guttifer Castelnau, 1867, p. 27; 1868, p. 113.

Sphallomorpha guttifer, Notman 1925, p. 25, 33; Csiki 1933, P. 1642; Moore et al. 1987, p. 59; Baehr 1992, p. 216.

Silphomorpha thouzeti Castelnau, 1867, p. 27.

Sphallomorpha thouzeti, Baehr 1992, p. 216 (syn. nov.).

This species that was known only from the ♀ lectotype had been synonymized in my revision with *S. thouzeti* (Castelnau), because there were some specimens intermediary between *thouzeti*-like and *guttigera*-like shaped and coloured specimens, and no ♂♂ of *guttigera* were available. Because two ♂♂ specimens became now available that are fairly similar in most respects to the lectotype of *S. guttifer* though differ somewhat in the elytral pattern, and that reveal rather distinct differences in the ♂ genitalia to those of the ♂ lectotype of *S. thouzeti*, I think that this synonymization is incorrect. Therefore *S. guttifer* (Castelnau) is herewith reestablished as a valid species.

Types. Lectotype: ♀, *guttifer* Cast. P. Denison, Port Denison (Queensland) Coll. Castelnau, Holotype *Silphomorpha guttifer* Castelnau 1867 (MCSN).

Type locality: "Port Denison", Queensland.

Diagnosis. Small, convex, dark piceous to black species, without yellow border, with elliptical to almost circular, yellow sutural spot. Further distinguished by small size; absence of supraorbital seta; apex of aedeagus suddenly narrowed, somewhat spatulate, distinctly turned down; left ♂ paramere only strongly bent up; and stylomere 2 short, with 3 elongate ves.

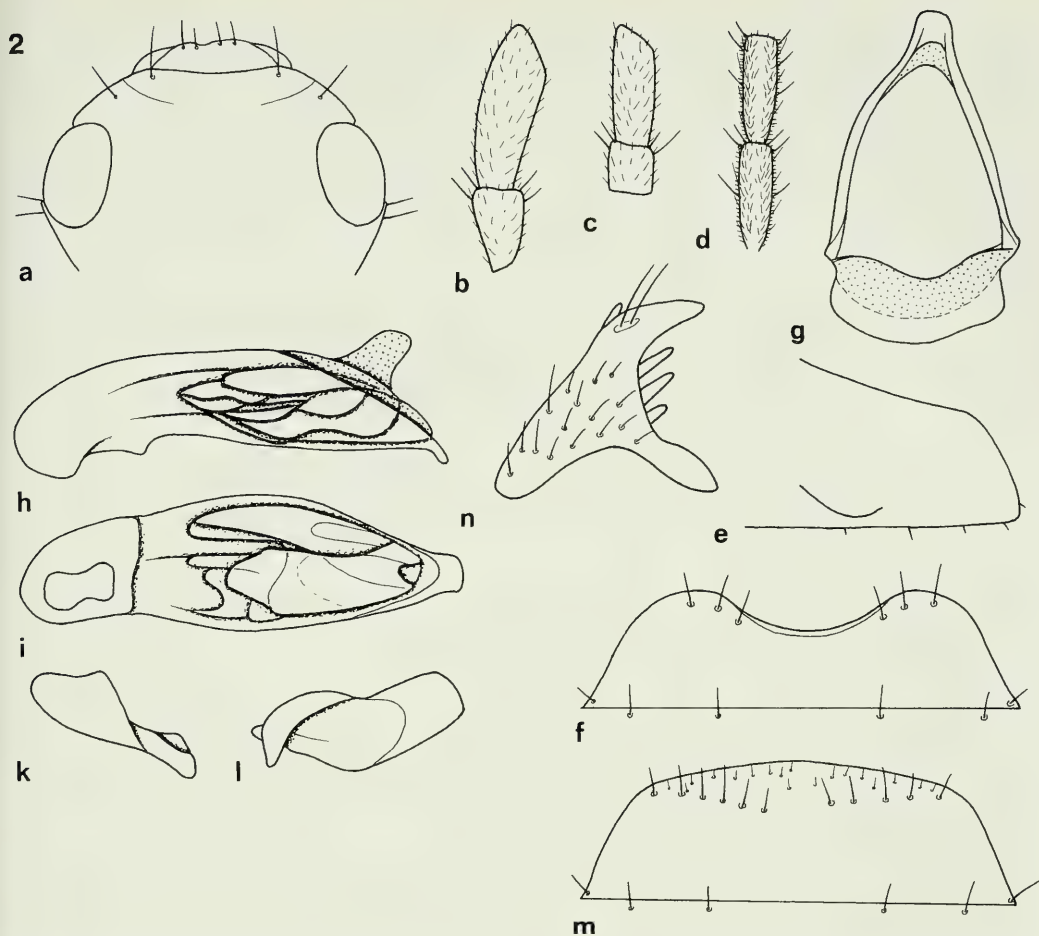


Fig. 2a-n. *Spallomorpha guttifera* (Castelnau). Details of head, prosternum, and genitalia. For legends see fig. 1. m. ♀ sternum VII. n. Stylomere 2.

Description

Measurements. Length: 5.9-6.4 mm. Ratios. Width pronotum/head: 1.60-1.72; width elytra/pronotum: 1.09-1.14; width/length of pronotum: 2.27-2.39; length/width of elytra: 1.16-1.21; length elytra/pronotum: 2.96-3.14.

Colour (Fig. 8, 9). Black, with common, elliptical to almost circular, yellow sutural spot in centre of elytra. Spot laterally attaining 3rd or 4th stria, ending slightly in front of apex and behind base. Lateral borders of pronotum and elytra in some specimens very narrowly reddish translucent. Labrum and mouth parts reddish to reddish-piceous, antenna yellow. Lower surface of head almost black, contrasting, prothorax light piceous, rest of lower surface reddish. Legs reddish, femora yellow.

Chetotaxy (Figs 2a,f,m, 8, 9). Supraorb: -; preorb: 1; clyp: 1; labr: 4; ment.med: 2; ment.lat: c. 6-7; gloss: 5; gul: 2 long + 1 short; postorb: 2; suborb: c. 6-7; pron.ant: 1-2 short; pron.post: -(-1 short); proeps: 1 + 1-2; marg: 17-18; st VI: 2; ♂ st VII: 3; ♀ st VII: 4-6.

Head (Figs 2a-d). Moderately wide, convex, frontal impressions almost invisible. Eyes depressed, but slightly interrupting outline of head. Clypeus almost straight, just feebly prominent at clypeal seta. Clypeal sutures well impressed, conspicuous, elongate. Lateral border of head oblique, barely convex, though not incurved, faintly sinuate at clypeal suture. Labrum moderately transverse, anteriorly irregularly sinuate, highly asymmetrical, right part more produced than left. Gular suture obtusely angu-

late. Mentum with fairly convex prominence feebly incised in middle. Wings of mentum wide, short, apex feebly rounded, subapically convex, medially rather oblique. Glossa slightly triangularly excised, border moderately sharp. Dorsal part much surpassing ventral, medially excised, apparently without hairs. Terminal segment of labial palpus wide, rather short, with very oblique apex, slightly securiform, of maxillary palpus short and wide, not attenuate. Galea slightly attenuate. Median segments of antenna $>2 \times$ as long as wide. Microreticulation dense, distinct, isodiametric, puncturation moderately dense, fine, though fairly well visible, surface with feeble striae laterally of clypeal sutures, very shortly and sparsely pilose, rather dull. Palpi with comparatively dense and conspicuous pilosity. Galea with fairly dense fringe of hairs along anterior border and at apex. Ventral surface with several short hairs.

Pronotum (Figs 8, 9). Moderately wide, convex. Apex wide, deeply excised. Anterior angles moderately projecting, obtuse at tip. Sides evenly convex, widest immediately at posterior angles. Base almost straight, medially feebly convex. Posterior angles rectangular, obtuse at tip. Lateral margins anteriorly with fine border line. Discal impressions almost invisible. Microreticulation dense, distinct, puncturation dense, fine, surface with some irregular striae, very shortly and sparsely pilose, rather dull.

Elytra (Figs 8, 9). Rather elongate, moderately convex, laterally rounded, evenly convex, widest about in middle. Apex fairly narrow, obliquely convex. Striae invisible, intervals absolutely flat. Series of marginal pores almost uninterrupted. Microreticulation distinct, regular, though less conspicuous than on forebody. Puncturation very fine, slightly irregular, moderately dense. Surface finely and sparsely pilose, rather dull.

Lower surface (Fig. 2e). Prosternal process elongate, basally rather wide, regularly attenuate to the obliquely transverse apex. Ventral surface depressed, almost straight, with few long setae near apex and some short hairs. Metepisternum c. $1.5\text{--}1.6 \times$ as long as wide.

Legs. Moderately elongate. Metatarsus slightly shorter than metatibia. Tarsi impilose. 1st segment of metatarsus almost as long as 2nd and 3rd segments together.

♂ genitalia (Figs 2f-l). Sternum VII short and wide, with very shallow, wide excision. Margin laterally of excision completely rounded. Genital ring rather wide, basal border little convex, lateral angles marked, basal plate fairly short, anteriorly moderately excised, rather symmetric. Aedeagus moderately elongate, markedly sinuate, apex wide, suddenly narrowed and rather spatulate, at tip almost straight, markedly turned down. Orifice rather short. Internal sac moderately microtrichiate, for pattern see figs 2h,i. Apex of right paramere rather short, wide. Left paramere rather elongate, strongly bent upwards, laterally feebly hollowed, but less so than in *S. guttifera*.

♀ genitalia (Figs 2m,n). Sternum VII very wide and short, border almost straight, with many short hairs near and along margin. Stylocere 2 short, wide, apex rather acute, distinctly bent laterally, with 3 long ves that occupy the whole space between base and apex.

Variation. Little variation noted with regard to size, shape, and body proportions. The lectotype, however, has a wider, rather circular elytral spot and apparently lacks any pilosity on head, pronotum, and elytra (that may have been rubbed off), whereas the three other, more recently collected specimens are very similar and possess an elliptical elytral spot and distinct pilosity. Hence they are assigned to *S. guttifera* only provisionally and with some reservation.

Distribution (Fig. 12). Northeastern Queensland from about Mackay to Cooktown.

Material examined (4). QLD: 1♂, Qld 28, 10 km s. Funnel Ck. inland Mackay-Marlborough Rd., 18.11.1990, M. Baehr (CBM); 1♀, Port Denison Coll. Castelnu, lectotype *Sphallomorpha guttifera* (Castelnu) (MCSN); 1♂, 1♀, Cooktown, NQ, 23.Nov.1974, A & M Walford-Huggins, *Sphallomorpha thouzeti* (Cast.) [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC).

Habits. Not specified. One specimen collected by myself under bark of gum-type eucalypt. Dated specimens captured in November.

Recognition

For identification of *S. guttifera* see below under *S. latiplagiata*.

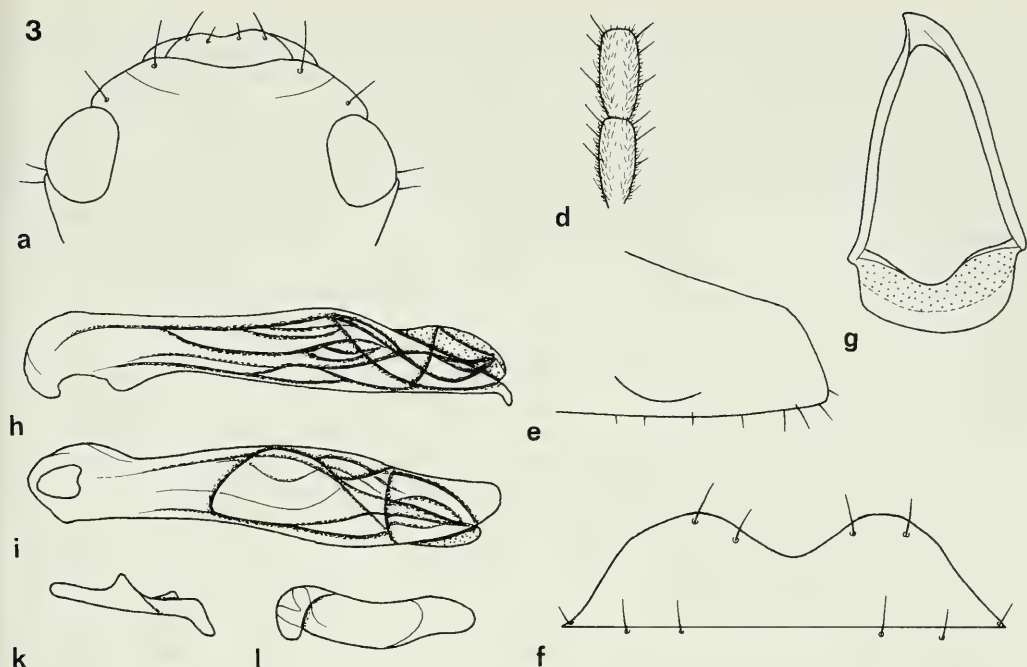


Fig. 3a,d-l. *Sphallomorpha kurandae*, spec. nov. Details of head, prosternum, and genitalia. For legends see fig. 1.

Sphallomorpha kurandae, spec. nov.

Figs 3, 10, 12

Types. Holotype: ♂, Kuranda May. 69, 3964; Collr. A & M Walford-Huggins; *Sphallomorpha castelnaui* (Reiche) [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC).

Diagnosis. Very small, highly convex, piceous species, without yellow border, with large, elliptical, yellow sutural spot. Further distinguished by small size; absence of supraorbital seta; glossy elytra with very superficial microreticulation; elongate aedeagus with suddenly hooked apex; and very narrow and elongate parameres.

Description

Measurements. Length: 4.75 mm. Ratios. Width pronotum/head: 1.62; width elytra/pronotum: 1.13; width/length of pronotum: 2.28; length/width of elytra: 1.20; length elytra/pronotum: 2.98.

Colour (Fig. 10). Piceous, with wide, common, elliptical, yellow sutural spot in centre of elytra. Spot widest in posterior third, laterally surpassing position of 4th stria, ending slightly in front of apex and well behind base. Lateral borders of pronotum and elytra narrowly reddish translucent. Labrum and mouth parts reddish to reddish-piceous, antenna yellow. Lower surface of head piceous, little contrasting, prothorax light piceous, rest of lower surface reddish. Legs reddish, femora yellow.

Chetotaxy (Figs 3a,f, 10). Supraorb: -; preorb: 1; clyp: 1; labr: 4; ment.med: 2; ment.lat: c. 5-6; gloss: 5; gul: 2 long + 1 short; postorb: 2; suborb: c. 4-6; pron.ant: -; pron.post: -; proeps: 1 + 1-2; marg: c. 17; st VI: 2; ♂ st VII: 2; ♀ st VII: ?.

Head (Figs 3a,d). Moderately wide, convex, frontal impressions almost invisible. Eyes depressed, but slightly interrupting outline of head. Clypeus almost straight, just feebly prominent at clypeal seta. Clypeal sutures well impressed, conspicuous, elongate. Lateral border of head moderately convex, especially near eyes, though not incurved, slightly sinuate at clypeal suture. Labrum moderately transverse, anteriorly irregularly sinuate, slightly asymmetrical, right part slightly more produced than left. Mentum with fairly convex prominence feebly incised in middle. Wings of mentum wide, short, apex

feebly rounded, subapically convex, medially rather oblique. Glosa slightly triangularly excised, border moderately sharp. Dorsal part much surpassing ventral, medially excised, apparently without hairs. Both palpi broken. Galea little attenuate. Median segments of antenna c. 1.5 × as long as wide. Microreticulation superficial, moderately dense, isodiametric, puncturation almost invisible, surface with feeble striae laterally of clypeal sutures, impilose, rather glossy. Galea with fairly dense fringe of hairs along anterior border and at apex. Ventral surface with several short hairs.

Pronotum (Fig. 10). Rather narrow, highly convex. Apex wide, deeply excised. Anterior angles rather projecting, obtuse at tip. Sides little convex, in posterior half almost straight, widest immediately at posterior angles. Base almost straight, laterally convex. Posterior angles open, at apex obtuse. Lateral margins anteriorly with fine border line. Discal impressions shallow, rather linear, oblique, removed from base. Microreticulation superficial, rather dense, puncturation moderately dense, very fine, surface impilose, glossy.

Elytra (Fig. 10). Rather short and wide, highly convex, laterally rounded, widest a short distance behind base, then evenly convex. Apex fairly narrow, obliquely convex. Striae virtually absent, intervals absolutely flat. Series of marginal pores almost uninterrupted. Microreticulation highly superficial, only traces visible. Puncturation very fine, rather sparse. Surface impilose, highly glossy.

Lower surface (Fig. 3e). Prosternal process elongate, basally rather wide, regularly attenuate to the obliquely transverse apex. Ventral surface depressed, almost straight, with few long setae near apex and some short hairs. Metepisternum c. 1.5 × as long as wide.

Legs. Moderately elongate. Metatarsus slightly shorter than metatibia. Tarsi impilose. 1st segment of metatarsus almost as long as 2nd and 3rd segments together.

♂ genitalia (Figs 3f-l). Sternum VII short and wide, with deep, triangular excision. Margin laterally of excision completely rounded. Genital ring rather wide, triangular, fairly symmetric, basal border fairly convex, lateral angles rounded, basal plate fairly short, anteriorly fairly excised. Aedeagus narrow and elongate, slightly sinuate, apex rounded, suddenly hooked down. Orifice rather short. Internal sac moderately microtrichiate, for pattern see figs 3h,i. Both parameres unusually narrow and elongate. Apex of right paramere very narrow and elongate. Left paramere slightly bent upwards, apex narrowed, laterally feebly hollowed.

♀ genitalia Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution (Fig. 12). Northeastern Queensland, known only from type locality.

Material examined (1). Only the holotype.

Habits. Unknown. Holotype collected in May.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality.

Recognition

For identification of *S. kurandae* see below under *S. latiplagiata*.

Sphallomorpha latiplagiata, spec. nov.

Figs 4, 11, 12

Types. Holotype: ♂, TERR. PAPUA & NEW GUINEA, 2350 m Mt. Kaindi 71 K 25, B. S. Cheary Collr.; *Sphallomorpha* ? n. sp. 7/0/1 KW Cooper; *Sphallomorpha cordifer* Blackb. ? det. R. T. Bell; Cheary Colln; *Sphallomorpha cordifer* ? (UVB).

Diagnosis. Medium-sized, fairly depressed, piceous-black species with narrow yellow border, with large, very well delimited, rather drop-shaped, yellow sutural spot that is prolonged anteriorly along suture. Further distinguished by large size; wide pronotum; absence of supraorbital and preorbital setae; barely sinuate aedeagus with apex barely turned down; and elongate left paramere with apex markedly bent down.

Description

Measurements. Length: 8.05 mm. Ratios. Width pronotum/head: 1.84; width elytra/pronotum: 1.07; width/length of pronotum: 2.50; length/width of elytra: 1.28; length elytra/pronotum: 3.42.

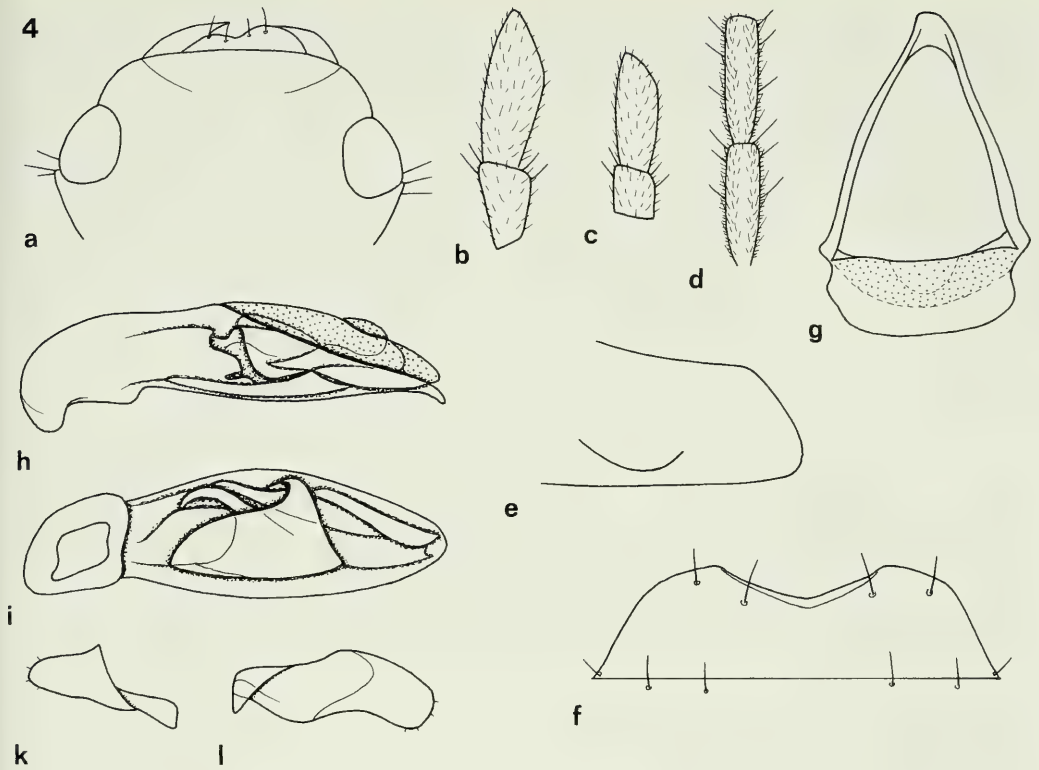


Fig. 4a-l. *Spallomorpha latiplagiata*, spec. nov. Details of head, prosternum, and genitalia. For legends see fig. 1.

Colour (Fig. 11). Piceous to black, head darker, pronotum slightly lighter. Pronotum and elytra with narrow reddish margin, elytra with large, common, slightly drop-shaped, yellow sutural spot in centre of elytra. Spot well delimited, widest in anterior third, laterally surpassing 5th stria, almost attaining base and apex. Borders of spot in anterior third concave, posteriorly gently convex. Labrum and mouth parts reddish, contrasting to head, antenna yellow. Lower surface of head reddish-piceous, rest of lower surface light reddish. Legs dark reddish, femora yellow.

Chetotaxy (Figs 4a,f, 11). Supraorb: -; preorb: -; clyp: 1; labr: 4; ment.med: 2; ment.lat: c. 5 short; gloss: 5; gul: 2 long + 1 short; postorb: 2; suborb: c. 5-6; pron.ant: -; pron.post: -; proeps: 1 + 1-2; marg: 17-18; st VI: 2; ♂ st VII: 2; ♀ st VII: ?.

Head (Figs 4a-d). Rather wide, fairly depressed, frontal impressions very shallow. Eyes depressed, not interrupting the outline of head. Clypeus almost straight, just feebly prominent at clypeal seta. Clypeal sutures well impressed, conspicuous, elongate. Lateral border of head moderately convex, especially near eyes, though not incurved, slightly sinuate at clypeal suture, markedly upturned laterally. Labrum moderately transverse, anteriorly irregularly sinuate, highly asymmetrical, right part more produced than left. Mentum with fairly convex prominence feebly incised in middle. Wings of mentum wide, short, apex rounded, subapically convex, medially rather oblique. Glossa slightly triangularly excised, border moderately sharp. Dorsal part much surpassing ventral, medially excised, without hairs. Terminal segment of labial palpus rather narrow, elongate, with very oblique apex, barely securiform, of maxillary palpus rather elongate, not attenuate. Galea little attenuate. Median segments of antenna c. 2.7-2.8 × as long as wide. Microreticulation dense, rather superficial, isodiametric, puncturation dense, very fine, though well visible, surface with feeble striae laterally of clypeal sutures, impilose, moderately glossy. Palpi with comparatively sparse and short pilosity. Galea with few markedly elongate hairs along anterior border and at apex. Ventral surface with very sparse pilosity.

Pronotum (Fig. 11). Rather wide, fairly depressed. Apex wide, deeply excised. Anterior angles projecting, obtuse at tip. Sides strongly and evenly rounded, widest in posterior third. Base medially feebly convex, laterally oblique. Posterior angles very open, obtuse, almost rounded off. Lateral margins anteriorly with fine border line. Discal impressions shallow, rather linear, removed from base. Microreticulation almost suppressed, puncturation dense, extremely fine, surface with some irregular striae, impilose, glossy.

Elytra (Figs 11). Fairly elongate, rather depressed, laterally almost parallel, in posterior half evenly rounded, widest a short distance behind base. Apex fairly narrow, obliquely convex. Striae virtually absent, intervals absolutely flat. Series of marginal pores almost uninterrupted. Microreticulation almost absent, only posteriorly slightly more distinct. Puncturation extremely fine and dense, slightly irregular. Surface impilose, glossy.

Lower surface (Fig. 4e). Prosternal process elongate, basally rather wide, regularly attenuate to the obliquely transverse apex. Ventral surface depressed, almost straight, apparently without setae and hairs. Metepisternum c. 1.6 × as long as wide.

Legs. Moderately elongate. Metatarsus slightly shorter than metatibia. Tarsi sparsely pilose on upper surface. 1st segment of metatarsus slightly shorter than 2nd and 3rd segments together.

♂ genitalia (Figs 4f-n). Sternum VII rather short and wide, with shallow, wide, gently triangular excision. Margin laterally of excision rounded. Genital ring wide, almost regularly triangular, basal border almost straight, lateral angles rounded off, basal plate fairly elongate, quadrate, anteriorly moderately excised. Aedeagus moderately elongate, fairly stout, rather depressed, not sinuate, lower border convex, near apex feebly concave, apex wide, evenly rounded, faintly pointed down. Orifice elongate. Internal sac moderately microtrichiate, for pattern see figs 4h,i. Right paramere large, short, triangular. Left paramere large, strongly sinuate, apex wide, transverse, remarkably turned down. Both parameres at apex with few extremely short hairs.

♀ genitalia. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution (Fig. 12). Central eastern Papua New Guinea, known only from type locality.

Material examined (1). Only the holotype.

Habits. Unknown. Holotype collected at an altitude of 2350 m.

Etymology. The name refers to the large elytral spot.

Note. In the *guttigera*-group the three species known from New Guinea apparently lack the preorbital seta that is present in all Australian species. Although the New Guinean species do not seem to be very closely related, the absence of this seta may be a special character of the New Guinean species. It remains to await, whether this opinion is true.

Recognition

Because three new species mentioned in the present paper must be introduced into the part of the key in my revision (Baehr 1992 - **B92** in following text) that covers the *guttigera*-group, and an additional species of this group had been described in a former supplement (Baehr 1993a - **B93** in following text), this part of the key has been completely revised - except for the unpatterned species *S. inornata* Baehr that keys out at another place in the key:

152. Labrum asymmetrically excised, right part advanced (Figs **B92** 122a, 128a-137a). Elongate, more or less canoe-shaped, convex, glossy species (Figs **B92** 284, 287-295). Lateral borders very rarely light coloured (in a New Guinean and a very small Australian species only). Supraorbital seta absent. Apex of aedeagus (so far known) bent or pointed down (Figs **B92** 128i-136i) 153.
- Labrum not asymmetrically excised, evenly convex, or straight, or medially advanced (Figs **B92** 120a, 124a, 144a, 181a). Usually less convex, not canoe-shaped species. Lateral borders usually with wide, more or less distinct light margin. Supraorbital seta usually present, absent only in a rather large species (7.9 mm) with remarkably short head and without median mental setae. Apex of aedeagus (so far known) not bent down. 161.
153. Preorbital seta absent. New Guinea 154.
- Preorbital seta present. Australia 155.

154. Smaller species, length <6.5 mm. Antenna shorter, median segments <2 × as long as wide. Elytral spot rather narrow or elongately cordiform (Figs **B92** 293, 295) 154a.
- Larger species, length >8 mm. Antenna longer, median segments c. 2.7 × as long as wide. Elytral spot large, rather drop-shaped (Fig. 11). Central Papua New Guinea *latiplagiata*, spec. nov.
- 154a. Smaller (5.1 mm), narrower, markedly egg-shaped species. Anterior angles of pronotum remarkably acute. Elytral spot elongately cordiform, widest near base (Fig. **B92** 293). Antenna shorter (median segments c. 1.6 × as long as wide) (Fig. **B92** 135e). ♂ genitalia as in figs **B92** 135g-m. ♀ unknown. Central Papua New Guinea *unita* (Darlington)
- Larger (6.3 mm), wider, more regularly rounded species. Anterior angles of pronotum less acute. Elytral spot narrow, slightly rhomboidal (Fig. **B92** 295). Antenna longer (median segments c. 2 × as long as wide) (Fig. **B92** 137e). ♂ unknown. Northern Irian Jaya (New Guinea) *cheesmannae* Baehr
155. Elytra with sutural **stripe** (Figs **B92** 284, 290, 292; fig. **B93** 7; fig. 9) (doubtful or variable species under both couplets) 156.
- Elytra with sutural **spot** (Figs **B92** 287, 288, 291, 294; figs 8, 10) 158.
156. Pronotum not lighter coloured than rest of body. Posterior pronotal seta variable. 17-19 elytral marginal pores present. Elytral spot either parallel and broadly attaining base of elytra (Fig. **B92** 284), or elliptical (Fig. 9), in latter case length >5.9 mm, aedeagus with spatulate apex, left paramere strongly bent up, and right paramere without widened lower border (Figs 2i-l) 156a.
- Pronotum distinctly lighter coloured than head and elytra. Posterior pronotal seta always absent. Only 15-16 elytral marginal pores present. Elytral spot either elongately triangular (Fig. **B92** 290), or narrow elliptical (Fig. **B92** 292; fig. **B93** 7), in latter case length <5.4 mm, aedeagus at apex not spatulate, left paramere not strongly bent up, and right paramere with widened lower border (Figs **B92** 134k-m; figs **B93** 2k-m) 157.
- 156a. Elytral spot parallel and broadly attaining base of elytra (Fig. **B92** 284). Two elongate gular setae only present. ♂ unknown. Northern Qld *centroplagiata* Baehr
- Elytral spot elliptical or rather circular, not attaining base of elytra (Figs 8, 9). An additional short median gular seta present. Aedeagus with spatulate apex, left paramere markedly bent up (Figs 2i,l). Northeastern Qld *guttifera* (Castelnau)
157. Larger (5.6-7 mm), longer (ratio l/w of elytra 1.26-1.28) species. Sutural spot usually wider (Fig. **B92** 290). Right paramere straight, apex wide, not suddenly attenuate (Fig. **B92** 132l). Vic, ACT, NSW *discoidalis* (Castelnau)
- Smaller (<5.5 mm), shorter (ratio l/w of elytra <1.22) species. Sutural spot narrower (Fig. **B92** 292; fig. **B93** 7). Right paramere elongate, sinuate, apex suddenly attenuate (Fig. **B92** 134l; fig. **B93** 2l) 157a.
- 157a. Sutural spot wider, attaining base and almost apex. Pronotum wider and shorter (ratio l/w of pronotum 2.52, length ratio elytra/pronotum 3.22-3.26). Microreticulation of elytra distinct, puncturation sparse. Left paramere markedly sinuate near apex, apex distinctly attenuate (Fig. **B92** 134m). Northeastern Qld *thouzetoides* Baehr
- Sutural spot narrower, neither attaining base nor apex (Fig. **B92** 7). Pronotum narrower and longer (ratio l/w of pronotum 2.28, length ratio elytra/pronotum 3.07). Microreticulation of elytra absent, puncturation distinct, rather dense. Left paramere barely sinuate near apex, apex not markedly attenuate (Fig. **B93** 2m). Central Qld *carnavona* Baehr
158. Very small species (<4 mm). Posterior pronotal seta present. Only 13-14 elytral marginal pores present. Antenna very short (median segments c. 1.2 × as long as wide) (Fig. **B92** 136e). Aedeagus short, compact. Left paramere elongate, almost straight (Figs **B92** 136i,k,m). ♀ unknown. Northern Qld *minima* Baehr
- Larger species (>4.75 mm). Posterior pronotal seta usually absent. >16 marginal elytral pores present. Antennae longer (median segments >1.5 × as long as wide) (Figs **B92** 128e, 129e, 133e;

- figs 2d, 3d). Aedeagus less short. Apex of left paramere bent up (Figs B92 128i,k,m, 129i,k,m, 133i,k,m; figs 2h,i,l, 3h,i,l) 159.
159. Anterior pronotal seta absent. Left paramere less distinctly bent (Fig. B92 133m; fig. 3l) 159a.
- Anterior pronotal seta present. Left paramere more distinctly bent (Figs B92 128m, 129m; fig. 2l) 160.
- 159a. Larger (length >5 mm), wider species (ratio w/l of pronotum >2.35). Pronotum and elytra with distinct microreticulation. Elytral spot drop-shaped with concave anterior-lateral margin (Fig. B92 291). Aedeagus and parameres shorter, especially apex of right paramere short (Figs B92 133k-m). Northern NSW, eastern Qld *thouzeti* (Castelnau)
- Smaller (length 4.75 mm), narrower species (ratio l/w of pronotum <2.30). Pronotum and elytra with very superficial microreticulation, this on elytra almost absent. Elytral spot elliptical (Fig. 10). Aedeagus and parameres longer, especially apex of right paramere elongate (Figs 3i-l). Northeastern Qld *kurandae*, spec. nov.
160. More elongate species (ratio l/w of elytra 1.25-1.34, length ratio elytra/pronotum 3.28-3.56). Pronotum commonly lighter coloured than rest of body. Elytral puncturation dense and distinct (Fig. B92 423). Elytral spot elongate, drop-shaped (Fig. B92 287). Apex of aedeagus distinctly bent down. Left paramere markedly hollowed and bent up (Figs B92 128k,m). Eastern SA, Vic, ACT, NSW *guttigera* (Newman)
- Shorter species (ratio l/w of elytra 1.16-1.21, length ratio elytra/pronotum 2.96-3.26). Pronotum barely lighter coloured than rest of body. Elytral puncturation inconspicuous, rather sparse (Fig. B92 424). Elytral spot either very large, anteriorly serrate, leaving but narrow borders black (Fig. B92 288), or circular (Fig. 8), or elliptical, but not drop-shaped (Fig. 9). Apex of aedeagus less distinctly bent down. Left paramere less hollowed and bent up (Figs B92 129k,m; figs 2i,l). North-eastern Qld 160a.
- 160a. Elytral spot very large, anteriorly serrate, leaving but narrow borders black (Fig. B92 288). Apex of aedeagus not spatulate (Fig. B92 129k). ♀ unknown. Northern Qld *latiflava* Baehr
- Elytral spot smaller, either circular (Fig. 8) or elliptical (Fig. 9). Apex of aedeagus spatulate (Fig. 2i). Northeastern Qld *guttifera* (Castelnau)

New records

For the benefit of the reader the page number in the revision (Baehr 1992) is added. For species not described in the revision the quotation of the original description may be found there.

Sphallomorpha viridis Baehr

Baehr, 1992, p. 54.

1♂, Jardine R. NQ, 20.X.1980, M. S. Moulds, Site 26, *Sphallomorpha speciosa* Pascoe [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC); 1♂, Cape York Pen., N.Q., Iron Range, 21.III.1975, M. S. & B. J. Moulds, *Sphallomorpha speciosa* Pascoe det. B. P. Moore '75 (CMP-WHC).

Today a rare species. Apart from the two mentioned specimens not recollected within the last 70 years.

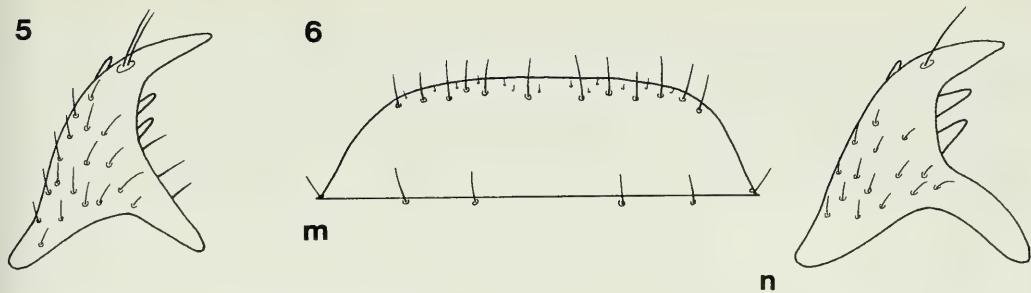


Fig. 5. *Sphallomorpha tropicalis* Baehr. ♀ stylomere 2.

Fig. 6,m,n. *Sphallomorpha tozeria* Baehr. m. ♀ sternum VII. n. ♀ stylomere 2.

Sphallomorpha froggatti (Macleay)

Baehr 1992, p. 63.

1♂, 11 km wsw of Petford, Qld, 18.X-15.XI.1992, P. Scammel, F.I.T. (DPIM); 1♂, Escott Lodge, Burketown, NQ, 5.XII.82, Walford-Huggins (CMP-WHC).

A widespread species throughout northern Australia. One of the recorded specimens was caught in a flight intercept trap.

Sphallomorpha tropicalis Baehr

Fig. 5

Baehr, 1992, p. 67.

1♂ (without head and prothorax), Station Ck, NQ, 10 m S. Mt. Carbine, 20.XII.1971, A. & M. Walford-Huggins 6127, *Silphomorpha striata* Castelnau [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC); 1♀, Nth. Qld, Mulligan Hwy, Station Ck, 28.XI.1970, A. & M. Walford-Huggins 5377, *Silphomorpha striata* Castelnau [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC); 1♀, Mt. Carbine, Q., 1.II.1970, A. & M. W-H, *Silphomorpha striata* Castelnau [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC).

A rather rare species from northern Queensland. Exact examination of the completely preserved ♀ stylomeres in both ♀♀ revealed the presence of a small dorsal ensiform seta on stylomere 2 not seen in the single examined ♀ of the revision that has somewhat damaged ♀ genitalia. The presence of the dorsal ensiform seta therefore excludes *S. tropicalis* from the *grandis*-group and compels me to erect an own *tropicalis*-group for this species the diagnosis of which is given below.

tropicalis-group

Medium-sized, fairly convex, unicolourous species with evenly rounded, explanate posterior pronotal angles; labrum wide, anteriorly moderately excised, not raised, 4-setose; tooth of mentum prominent, though wide, unidentate, at apex convex, mentum 2-setose, gular sutures rectangular; 2 gular setae present; glossa not excavate, 4 glossal setae present; galea large, widened to apex, apex transverse; antenna elongate, rather thin; eyes large, convex, laterally markedly protruding; 18-20 marginal elytral setae present; prosternal process setose; ♂ sternum VII deeply excised; apex of aedeagus slightly turned down; right paramere straight and rather elongate; left paramere sinuose; stylomere 2 large, acute, with 2 **ns**; **des** present; **ves** present, far removed from apex; base of stylomere 2 not concealed.

A single rather characteristic species distributed in northeastern Queensland.

Systematic position. Were the dorsal ensiform seta not present, this group could be easily included in the *grandis*-group, with which it is certainly most closely related. In the presence of the **des**, however, it is slightly more plesiomorphic than the latter group.

Recognition

For including the new *tropicalis*-group in the key to the species-groups in my revision (Baehr 1992 - B92 in following text) this key should be altered as following:

3. Labrum with shallow excision, 4- or 6-setose (Figs B92 56a-62a). Lateral pores of elytra numerous (21-40), irregularly arranged at base (Fig. B92 56p). Aedeagus short, sinuate; right paramere usually very elongate, apex markedly attenuate (Figs B92 56k,m-62k,m). Stylomere 2 short, with 1 **ns** only; **des** and **ves** close to apex of stylomere (Figs B92 56o-62o). Elytra bicoloured or concolourous
lata-group
 - Labrum deeply excised, 4-setose (Figs B92 33a-54a). Lateral pores of elytra usually <21, arranged in a rather straight line at base. Aedeagus variously shaped, though not short and sinuate; usually apex of right paramere not attenuate (Figs B92 33k,m-54k,m). Stylomere 2 elongate, with 2 or more **ns**; **des** present or absent; **ves** absent or far removed from apex of stylomere (Figs B92 33o-52o). Elytra concolourous 3a.
- 3a. **Des** present *tropicalis*-group
 - **Des** absent 4.
4. Dorsal surface markedly shagreened, puncturation on elytra difficult to see. Aedeagus laterally markedly laminate, ventrally very convex (Fig. B92 45k). Stylomere 2 with 2 **ns**; **ves** present (Fig. B92 45o) *fallax*-group
 - Dorsal surface not or feebly shagreened, puncturation on elytra distinct or reduced. Aedeagus varied, though not markedly laminate and ventrally convex (Figs B92 33i,k-42i,k, 47i,k-52i,k). Stylomere 2 with 2 or 3-7 **ns**; **ves** present or not (Figs B92 33o-43o, 47o-54o) 5.

Identification. ♂♂ of *S. tropicalis* can be still identified by use of the key in the revision. For identification of ♀♀ the key must be altered as following:

32. Stylomere 2 short, with 1 **ns** only, **des** and **ves** present and close to apex of stylomere (Figs 56o-59o, 62o). Labrum at most with shallow excision, commonly 6-setose (Figs 56a-59a, 62a) Marginal pores of elytra numerous (21-39, rarely <25), usually irregularly arranged behind shoulders (Fig. 56p) 33.
 - Stylomere 2 elongate, with 2 or more **ns**, **des** present or absent, **ves** absent or far removed from apex of stylomere (Figs 34o, 47o). Labrum with deep excision, usually 4-setose (Fig. 34a). Marginal pores of elytra <22, not irregularly arranged at shoulders 37.
37. Stylomere 2 with **des**. Northeastern Queensland *tropicalis* Baehr
 - Stylomere 2 without **des** 37a.
- 37a. Stylomere 2 with 3-7 **ns**, **ves** absent (Figs 47o-54o). Usually fairly wide species with distinct elytral striation and puncturation 38.
 - Stylomere 2 with 2 **ns** only, or very rarely, **ns** absent, **ves** present (Figs 34o-43o). Usually elongate species with reduced elytral striation and fine puncturation 45.

Sphallomorpha boops (Blackburn)

Baehr 1992, p. 87.

1♂, 65 km S.W. of Mt. Garnet, N. Qld, 28.I.1970, Walford-Huggins (CMP-WHC); 1♀, 11 km WSW of Petford Qld, 18.X-15.XI.1992, P. Scammel, F.I.T. (DPIM); 1♀, 11.42S 142.29 E QLD 10 km WNW Heathlands 8 Sep 1993 at light P. Zborowski & S. Shattuck (DPIM).

A widespread species throughout northern Australia. One specimen was caught in a flight intercept trap.

Sphallomorpha striatopunctata Baehr

Baehr, 1992, p. 92.

1 ♂, Mulligan Hwy. Station Ck. 5499, 24.II.1971, A. & M. Walford-Hugins, *Silphomorpha striatipennis* Macleay [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC).

A rare species from eastern and northeastern Queensland. The recorded specimen is doubtfully assigned to this species, because striation and puncturation of the elytra is much less distinct than in the type series. The ♂ genitalia, however, are rather similar.

Sphallomorpha lata Baehr

Baehr, 1992, p. 100.

1 ♂, 7 m NE. Yungaburra, N. Qld., 21.IX.1972, A. & M. Walford-Hugins 7513 (CMP-WHC).

A rare species from northeastern Queensland.

Sphallomorpha tozeria Baehr

Figs 6, 13

Baehr, 1992, p. 112.

2 ♀ ♀, Australien Qld 93/61, Einasleigh River, 33 km w. Mt. Surprise, 10.-11.6.1993, M. Baehr (CBM).

This rare species was so far known only from Mt. Tozer in the Iron Range, mid Cape York Peninsula. The two ♀ ♀ are only tentatively assigned to this species, because they differ somewhat in the shape of the light elytral spot that is narrower, in distinctness of the elytral striae that are more impressed, and in the puncturation of the elytra that is more distinct. For any final decision ♂ ♂ of similar shape and structure should be discovered. Should these specimens actually belong to *S. tozeria*, then the new record enlarges the known range considerably to the south and inland. Because so far only the ♂ of *S. tozeria* was known, the ♀ genitalia are described below.

Description of ♀

Measurements. Length: 12.6-12.7 mm.

Chetotaxy. ♀ st VII: 5-6.

♀ genitalia (Figs 6m,n). Sternum VII very wide and short, apical border almost straight, with some short hairs near and along margin. Stylomere 2 rather short and stout, with rather elongate, acute apex, with 2 large ves that occupy the whole space between base and apex. Pilosity sparse.

Variation. With regard to the two newly captured ♀ ♀ the variation of this species becomes rather considerable, because in both specimens the elytra are less wide and explanate, the striae are more distinct, and in one specimen even distinctly though finely impressed and marked by distinct punctures. In that specimen also the intervals are perceptibly punctate.

Habits. Both ♀ ♀ have been caught under bark of river gums near a large, water bearing river.

Sphallomorpha coriacea Baehr

Baehr, 1992, p. 121.

1 ♀, Millstream, Fortescue R. S. of Roeburne, W.A., 12.XI.1978, M. S. & B. J. Moulds, *Silphomorpha dubia* Castelnau [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC).

This species was hitherto only known from the ♀ holotype, also from the vicinity of Millstream. Unfortunately, the ♂ is still unknown.

Sphallomorpha difficilis (Blackburn)

Baehr 1992, p. 127.

1 ♀, O'Connell Riv. Sth. Proserpine NQ. 11.II.73, Collr. A&M Walford-Huggins 7442 (CMP-WHC).

A fairly common species from eastern Queensland.

Sphallomorpha dubia (Castelnau)

Baehr 1992, p. 132.

2 ♀ ♀, Margate, 4.I.31, *Silphomorpha dubia* Castelnau [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC).

A common species from southeastern Queensland and northeastern new South Wales.

Sphallomorpha laevis (Castelnau)

Baehr 1992, p. 154.

1 ♀, Escott Lodge, Burketown, NQ, 5.XII.82, Walford-Huggins (CMP-WHC); 1 ♀, Goose Lagoon W. of Georgetown NQ, 11.XI.1981, *Sphallomorpha* sp. det B. P. Moore '83; 1 ♀, Australia, Qld 93/25, Kennedy R., 15 km nw. Fairview, 30.5.1993, M. Baehr (CBM); 1 ♀, Australia, Qld 93/37, 5 km w. Annan R., 35 km sw. Cooktown, 3.6.1993, M. Baehr (CBM); 1 ♀, Isabella Falls, Cooktown, Nn. Qld 18.1.1994 P. Zborowski (DPIM); 3 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, Hann R., via Laura, n. Qld. 14.1.1994 P. Zborowski (DPIM); 1 ♀, 6 km NNE Coen, Qld 13.1.1994 P. Zborowski (DPIM); 1 ♀, Mt. White, via Coen, n. Qld 12.1.1994 P. Zborowski (DPIM).

A widespread species throughout northern Australia.

Sphallomorpha queenslandica Baehr

Baehr, 1992, p. 183.

1 ♀, Mareeba, 3.I.39, *Silphomorpha fallax* Westwood [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC).

Of this northeastern species, few specimens have been collected in recent years.

Sphallomorpha torresia Baehr

Fig. 13

Baehr, 1992, p. 187.

1 ♂, 83 km W of Heathlands, Q, 8.III.1993, P. Zborowski, at light (DPIM); 1 ♂, Australien, Qld 93/1, 5 km s. Cape York, 19.-20.5.1993, M. Baehr (CBM).

This species was hitherto known from islands in the Torres Strait only. The new records demonstrate its occurrence in the northern part of the Cape York Peninsula.

Sphallomorpha bivittata (Gestro)

Fig. 13

Baehr 1992, p. 240.

1 ♂, Station Ck. NQ, 10 m S. Mt. Carbine, 17.I.1972, A. & M. Walford-Huggins 6423, *Sphallomorpha bivittata* Gestro det. B. P. Moore '75 (CMP-WHC); 1 ♂, Lawn Hill Stn. NWQ. 6.IX.1983, Walford-Huggins, *Sphallomorpha bivittata* (Gestro) [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC).

Today a rare species, of which most recorded specimens had been caught at the beginning of our century by the Dodd's in Townsville. Since then, very few specimens were collected. The present records enlarge the known distribution considerably inland.

Sphallomorpha barbarae Baehr

Fig. 13

Baehr, 1992, p. 249.

2♂♂, 1♀, 11.58S 142.55E, Harner Ck. OLD, 23.V.1993, P. Zborowski, at light (CBM, DPIM); 1♀, Iron Range, N.Q., 20.5.1974, A. & M. Walford-Huggins, *Sphallomorpha quadrimaculata* (Macl.) [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC).

This rare species was hitherto known only from far Northern Territory and northwestern Australia. The present records confirm its presence also in the Cape York Peninsula.

Sphallomorpha macleayi (Masters)

Baehr 1992, p. 255.

1♀, Elliott, N. T., 7.XII.1982, A. Walford-Huggins, *Sphallomorpha bivittata* Gestro det. B. P. Moore '83 (CMP-WHC)

This rare species is distributed in the northern part of the Northern Territory and in the adjacent northern part of Western Australia.

Sphallomorpha maculigera (Macleay)

Baehr 1992, p. 274.

2♂♂, Glenlyon, Richmond N.Q., F. M. 26.I.1918, N. Queensland Richmond 1917/1918 (NHMW); 1♂, Richmond, N. Queensl. F. M. 16.II.1918, N. Queensland Richmond 1917/1918 (NHMW); 2♂♂, 1♀, Australia: N. Queensland Richmond 1917/1918 (NHMW).

A common species of southeastern Australia.

Sphallomorpha suturalis Germar

Baehr 1992, p. 278.

1♂, 2 m S.W. Hattah, N.W. Vic., 14.I.71, G. W. Anderson, *Sphallomorpha suturalis* Germar [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC); 1♂, 1♀, Australia, N.T., Mc Donald Downs, 400 m, 30.X.1962, E. S. Ross & D. Q. Cavagnaro (CAS).

A common species in interior Australia.

Sphallomorpha unicolor Baehr

Baehr, 1992, p. 283.

1♂, 11.58S 142.55E, Harner Ck. OLD, 23.V.1993, P. Zborowski, at light (DPIM); 1♀, 11 km WSW of Petford, Qld, 18.X.-15.XI.1992, P. Scammel, F.I.T. (DPIM); 1♀, Escott Lodge, Burketown, NQ, 5.XII.82, Walford-Huggins, *Silphomorpha* sp. det. B. P. Moore '83 (CMP-WHC); 1♂, Hann R., via Laura, n. Qld. 14.I.1994 P. Zborowski (DPIM).

A widespread species throughout northern Australia. Some of the recorded specimens were caught in flight intercept trap and at light.

Sphallomorpha pernigra Baehr

Baehr, 1992, p. 286.

1♂, 15.11S 143.52E Hann River QLD 18 Nov 1993 at light P. Zborowski & M. Horak (DPIM).

A rare species of eastern Queensland including the Cape York Peninsula. The specimen was captured at light.

Sphallomorpha rockhamptonensis (Castelnau)

Baehr 1992, p. 292.

1♂, 11.58S 142.55E, Harner Ck. OLD, 23.V.1993, P. Zborowski, at light (DPIM); 1♂, Australia, Qld 93/71, 30 km sw. Mt. Garnet, 14.6.1993, M. Baehr (CBM).

A rather rare species, so far known from northeastern Queensland up to mid of Cape York Peninsula. The specimen collected by myself was caught under bark of a large gum-type eucalypt in open forest.

Sphallomorpha tropica Baehr

Baehr, 1992, p. 294.

1♂, Mt. Molloy, N. Qld., 14.III.1979, Walford-Huggins, *Sphallomorpha rockhamptonensis* Cast. det. B. P. Moore '87 (CMP-WHC); 1♀, Australia, Qld 93/49, Walsh River, 8 km e. Dimbulah, 7.6.1993, M. Baehr (CBM); 3♂♂, 2♀♀, Australia, Qld 93/52, 2 km w. Petford, 8.6.1993, M. Baehr (CBM); 1♂, 1♀, Australia, Qld 93/56, 15 km s. Almaden, 9.6.1993, M. Baehr (CBM); 1♂, 2♀♀, Australia, Qld 93/60, 20 km w. Mt. Surprise, 10.6.1993, M. Baehr (CBM); 2♂♂, 1♀, Australia, Qld 93/61, Einasleigh River, 33 km w. Mt. Surprise, 10.-11.6.1993, M. Baehr (CBM); 8♂♂, 1♀, Australia, Qld 93/64, Einasleigh River, 2 km e. Einasleigh, 11.-12.6.1993, M. Baehr (CBM, ZSM); 3♂♂, 1♀, Australia, Qld 93/67, Einasleigh River b. Carpentaria Downs, 12.-13.6.1993, M. Baehr (CBM, ZSM); 1♂, Australia, Qld 93/69, Mc Kinons Ck., 9 km ssw. The Lynd Jct., 13.6.1993, M. Baehr (CBM).

This species is apparently restricted to the Atherton Tableland and adjacent areas to the west, where it now appears to be quite common. Almost all species collected by myself were observed under bark of river gums in the vicinity of rivers and creeks.

Sphallomorpha incerta Baehr

Baehr, 1992, p. 300.

1♂, 1♀, Woodstock, 1/49, *Sphallomorpha rockhamptonensis* (Castelnau) [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC).

This rare species occurs in central eastern to northeastern Queensland.

Sphallomorpha centralis (Macleay)

Baehr 1992, p. 309.

1♀, Elliott, N.T., 7.XII.1982, A. Walford-Huggins, *Sphallomorpha maculigera* (Macleay) [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC).

A rare species of the interior of the Northern Territory and of northwestern Australia.

Sphallomorpha signata Baehr

Baehr, 1992, p. 316.

1♀, Australia, Qld 93/24, Morehead R. 35 km se. Musgrave, 29.5.1993, M. Baehr (CBM).

A very rare species known only from two specimens found at Cooktown and in the vicinity of Musgrave. The present ♀ has 6-7 setae at the sternum VII instead of 5 counted in the single known ♀ and was collected in the same area.

***Sphallomorpha ruficollis* Baehr**

Baehr, 1992, p. 322.

1♂, 1♀, Australia: Lyneham A. C. T., 8.II.76, B. P. Moore, *Sphallomorpha colymbetoides* (West.) [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC).

A common species in southeastern Australia.

***Sphallomorpha rhomboidalis* Baehr**

Baehr, 1992, p. 324.

2♂♂, Australia, Klages Colln C M. Acc. 2275 (CMP).

A species from southeastern Australia that is apparently rare at present.

***Sphallomorpha biplagiata* (Castelnau)**

Baehr 1992, p. 327.

1♂, Archers Ck. NQ, I.963, J. G. Brooks, *Sphallomorpha bimaculata* (Cast.) [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC).

A rather common species in eastern Queensland.

***Sphallomorpha nitiduloides* Guérin**

Baehr 1992, p. 334.

1♀, New South Wales, Avalon Beach, 21.XII.1973, M. S. Moulds, *Sphallomorpha nitiduloides* Guer. det. B. P. Moore '75 (CMP-WHC); 1♂, 2♀♀, Indooroopilly Q, 9.I.1971, W. G. BB, *Sphallomorpha nitiduloides* Guerin [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC); 1♀, Australia, Holland Collection (CMP).

A common species in southeastern Australia.

***Sphallomorpha amabilis* (Castelnau)**

Baehr 1992, p. 343.

1♀, Hann R., via Laura, n. Qld. 14.I.1994, P. Zborowski (DPIM); 1♂, Mulligan Hwy, Station Ck 5500, 24.II.1971, A. & M. Walford-Huggins, *Sphallomorpha amabilis* (Cast.) [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC); 1♂, Dunham Riv. NWA, 3.I.86, M S Moulds, *Sphallomorpha amabilis* (Cast.) [Series det. by A. Walford-Huggins] (CMP-WHC).

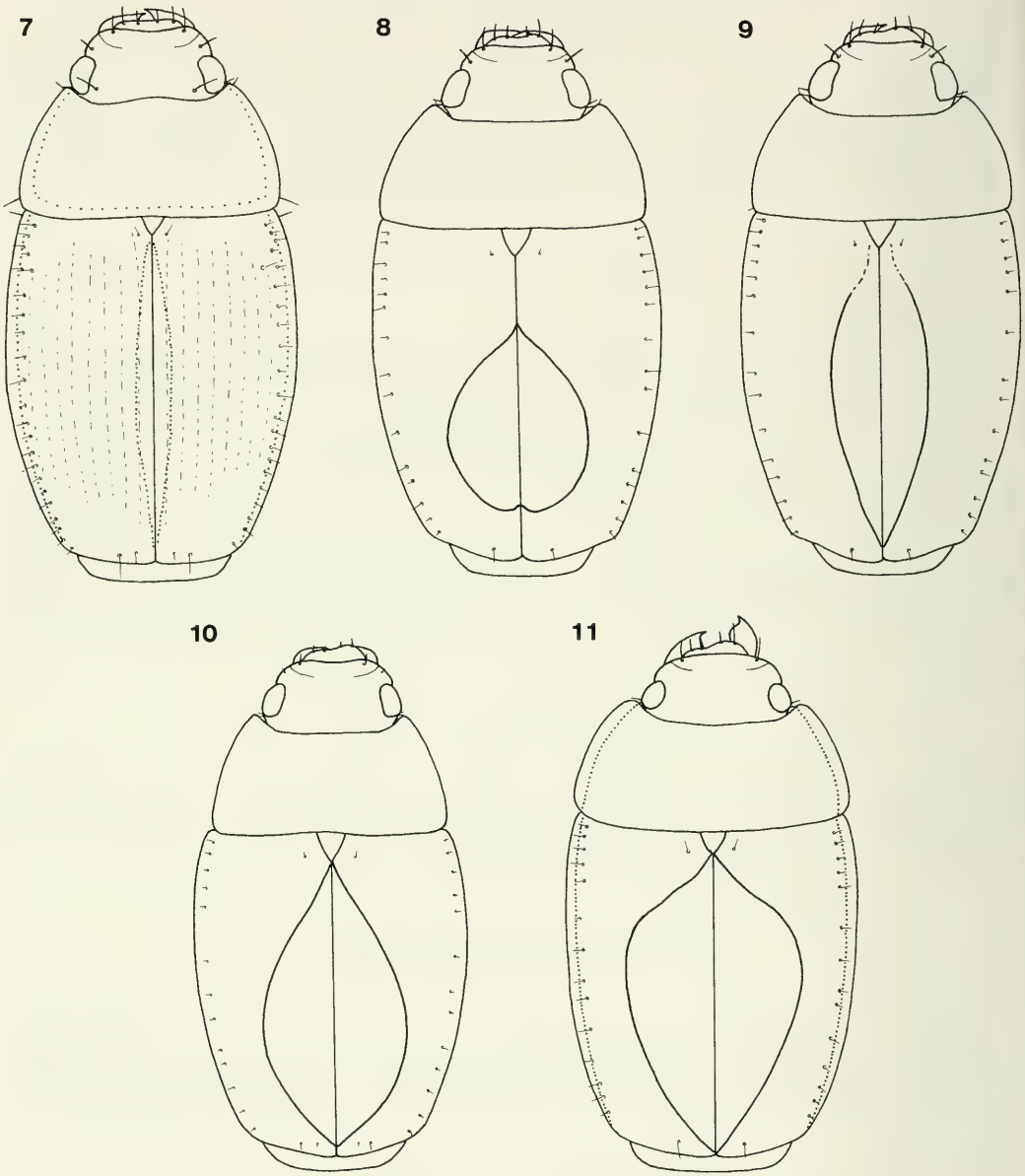
A fairly common species in northern Australia.

***Sphallomorpha flavicollis* (Macleay)**

Baehr 1992, p. 347.

1♂, Escott Lodge, Burketown, NQ, 5.XII.82, Walford-Huggins, *Silphomorpha flavicollis* MACL. det. B. P. Moore '83 (CMP-WHC).

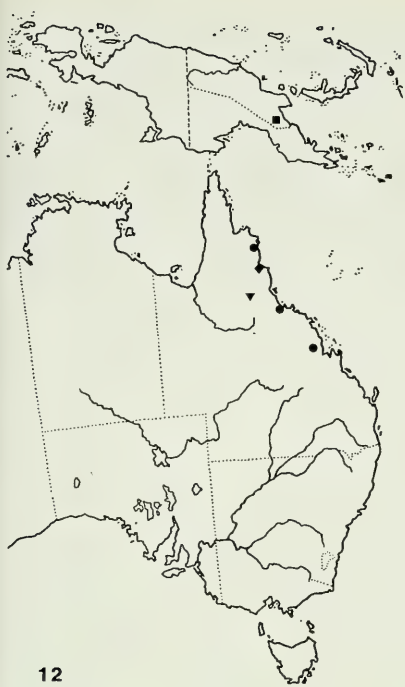
A moderately common species in northern Australia.



Figs 7-11. Habitus. 7. *Sphallomorpha suturata*, spec. nov. 8. *S. guttifera* (Castelnau), lectotype. 9. *S. guttifera* (Castelnau), ♂ from Cooktown. 10. *S. kurandae*, spec. nov. 11. *S. latiplagiata*, spec. nov. Lengths: 10.3 mm; 6.4 mm; 6.1 mm; 4.75 mm; 8.05 mm.

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Fig. 12. Distributions. *Sphallomorpha suturata*, spec. nov.: ▼; *S. guttifera* (Castelnau): ●; *S. kurandae*, spec. nov.: ◆; *S. latiplagiata*, spec. nov.: ■.

Fig. 13. Distributions. *Sphallomorpha tozeria* Baehr: ●; *S. torresia* Baehr: ■; *S. bivittata* (Gestro): ▼; *S. barbarae* Baehr: ◆.

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